THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847. NUMBER 21.

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BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,
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TERMS.

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County and Borough Surveyor; office in Exchange Buildings, French st, Erie.

JOHN B. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

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BUFFALO, N. Y.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.
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E. N. HULBERT, H. PRIGGS.
Buffalo, N. Y. 49

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GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S. Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie.
April 24, 1847. 49

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., No. 1, Flemming Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, etc. etc. corner of State street and the Public Squa, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Erie, Pa.

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Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

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EAGLE HOTEL,
By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

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Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the Public Square, a few doors west of State street, Erie, Pa.

JOEL JOHNSON.
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Book; Stationary, etc. etc. No. 111, French Street, Erie, Pa.

P. A. R. BRACE,
Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T, practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.
CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug. 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar, for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.
Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Erie, Penn'a, Oct. 1, 1847. Persons enquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised. Two cents is charged on every letter in addition to the regular postage.

Arnold Justus 2
Appleby Mr
Agard Wm
Ackriat George
Akerly Philip
Anderson James M
Anderson Isaac
Adams Persis E
Archer Benjamin
Brown William
Bran Thos Sr.
Braddock Ranson W
Brsn Thomas
Brown James 2
Bradish Catharine I
Brubecker Levi
Breed Mrs Sarah M
Blake James
Blake Elisha
Bartlett Miss Clarissa
Bainbridge Mrs C M
Batchelder Rufus 2
Bates Iris W
Barry Thos J
Ballard Rev Jos
Bates Mrs M J
Bailey Jr Gilbert
Baldwin Miss Abagail 2
Barr M R
Bartholomew W H
Baker William
Barton & Morehouse
Barton Doct M
Bawley F W S
Berry David
Bellnap Joseph
Beach David
Bell Mrs
Benoit Alanson
Birchard Delia
Bishop C J
Bishop Wm B
Booth Mrs Maria
Boyle John
Bowne Richard H
Bush William 2
Chandler Abel
Church D 2d
Chipman Hon John S
Church Isaac
Clark Patrick
Clark Thomas
Cleveland Rev Geo W
Clinkambroomer Evarerus
Clary N R
Cark William R
Carter Isaih
Cameron Eli
Cass John
Carr William
Caldwell John B
Carter John
Card Lorenzo
Card Henry C
Cook Myron
Collen Jeff.rson
Cole H
Corbon Smith
Colt Angeline (Miss) 2
Coruell William
Coler Jacob or Geo Helmer
Calhoun Charles W
Cudney Benjamin
Cummings William 2
Curtis Flavius J
Curtis E H
Drake Professor
Drake Rev A J or Rev S Penfield
Drury Peter
Dempsey Mrs Jane
Day Sermoun
David Elbin
Day William F
Dippo Miss Susan
Dillon John
Decker Miss Mary Ann
Dickson William
Dunn William 2
Dunn Miss Harriet C
Dunn Thomas
Dulles J W
Dumond John
Dunbar Henry M
Dyas E M
Emerson Lester
Escher Stey
Elliott Miss Catharine 2
Emerson L M Mrs
Ellis Solomon 2
Eastwood Daniel
Fullerton Thomas B
Finch Joseph H
Freadly Andrew
Farmen Thomas
Foster Mr
Foster Booth C
Fulton Charles or William Wilcox
Friedelly Andrew
Fowler Reverend Doctor
Fales Phuna
Foster J L
Fross Eliza M
Gingrich Henry
Graves Polly H
Gaff Osman
Gatfield George
Glass William 2
Gleen Clive
Gray James W
Gleason Nelson
Glass Mrs Martha
Goodenow M
Goffin Hannorah
Gillen Henry
Gorton Anson
Green C H
Gunnison E D
Harris Mrs Love
Hand T F
Haray Michael
Pawes J B 2
Hickox John A
Heslip Robert
Heddderick Francis
Hall Mr (Tanner)
Hassler Susanna
Hinson Mrs Polly
Hay Rev Philip C
Hartwell Charles
Hershy Mrs Salome
Herr John
Harris Miss Cordelia
Hall James
Henton Griffith
Hawk Miss Lucinda
Hegerty Guben
Harper J
Hull Hiram
Hyland John
Hall John M
Holt Miss Mary C
Horton Orvill S
Hosmer A
Howell C G
Hurst Miss Elen
Huntly Davis
Isham Charles
Israel Ebed T
Jones & Constable 2
Jones John E
Jones Mrs Rhoda
Jones George
Jackson Nathan
Jackson Andrew
Jackson Mrs Mary A
James Abel
Johnson S C
Jenkins Isaac T
Jenny Seth
Judd Edwin
Kynaston William 2
Kelly Edward
Kendig George 2
Kenniston William
Kynaston Mrs Irene
Kelly James P
Kolin Messrs Isaac & Co
Kelleher Michael
Kellogg Oscar
Kochler Charles
Landen Amos
Leonard A G
Lockwood Mrs J P
Lane Mrs Mary E
Lee Lawrence
Loomis Nancy
Loyer Henry
Lowry Samuel
Long Christian
Loomis J B
Lich Peter
Lynch James
Lewis Rev Almond
Lytle Samuel
Laib & Lang
Lannon Juley
Lindon Miss Mary
McCoy Wm
McKitterick Wm
McFarland John 2
McGuire Patrick
McBird J M
McCaffoy John
McCarron James
McBride John
McAdams John
McNulty Hugh
McFadyen Capt John
McMann Mary
McClure Miss Margaret
McComb John
McBride Roger
McGlochin James
Biles Miss Teselia
Mills John
Megonin Catharine
Meagen Robert
Mack Michael 2
Maxwell S 3
Mardin J
Mahony Mich'l
Munn Philip
Messick Wm
Martin C D
Moyeness James
Marshall Washington
Martin John
Martin Miss Huldah 2
Mapham Augustas
Mead A J
Meagness James
Mills Mrs
Milner Margaret
Marry Michael
Meilhorn John
Miller David
Montfort Abram
More John
Morris John
Monagan Patrick
Moohr Thomas
Mamea Mrs Phebe
Meese John
Mulgee Isaac R
Niles Mrs
Nickerson Mrs Phila
Oakley Wm B
Olds L W
O'Shea Michael 2
Penny H
Parkhurst Zibn
Parker Thomas
Preston Christopher
Patten T W
Parker Capt C E
Penfold Thomas
Phelps Morgan
Peffer John
Quirk James
Quick James
Riley S C
Rankin Samuel
Rawson John 2
Rice John
Joseph Round
Rumsey Daniel
Rubi Philip
Rowe John
Rice Harry A
Rowell C T
Ryman Theodore
Robb Robert
Rogers John L
Relf Miss Samantha.
Rogers Aby A
Russel Joseph
Rogers Aaron
Smith Abel H
Smith John T
Shadduck Chauncey
Smith Chauncey R
Slocum Lewis
Spencer C 2
Shafer Miss Nancy M
Swank William
Sayer Geo S
Sweeney James
Speath John
Sloan Horace L
Snider Henry
Stillman S
Stapleton Patrick
Steel John
Starks Benjamin
Stone J
Stevenbaugh Charles
Strang James J
Stewart Miss Eliza
Staples C
Stewart Miss Margaret
Santee Michael
Searls & Hill
Searls Albert G
Sealy M ary
Thompson Thomas
Tiffany Capt
Thayer J Jr or H Philo
Teal Norman
Taft DeWitt Clinton
Tanner Joseph J
Thompson Henry
Trowbridg Michigan
Taft Truman J
Tarbell A M
Townsend H C
Thornton & Co Messrs
Tuttle Joseph T
Tibbits Seth B
Terry Lizy
Talmage H O
Vedder Aber
Veddet Vanblack 3
Van Brocklin James
Van Curen Firdinand
Van Tassel John T
Wright H B
Wright Frederick
Wheeler Bonaparte
Wheeler G N
White Mrs Lucy
White Saml
White Mr
White Arthur W
Whitley Mrs Louisa C
Warron John
Warren H
Warren N F
Waterman Southwick S.
Wagner John
Wakefield Dexter
Waters Alanson
Walsh James
Walls Jesse
Weston James
Webster John
Webster Mary
Williams Samuel
Willson Genl. E C
Wilson Mrs E
Wickersham L
Willis William
Winegar William
Willson John
Woodward Joshua B
Wood M
Wynkeep H A
Woyd Orison
Woodin Rushrod
Zimmerman D
Zimmerman Miss Jane

GERMAN LETTERS.

Gottfried Brickard
August Pape
Joseph Runser
Carl Schopfer 2
George Snider
John Hines
Andreas Seifert
Ernest Gloth or Frederick Gerlach
Mary Schluraf
Adam Wild
Andreas Erzyic Zimmerman
Lewis Dornto
Georg Schlaudecker
Barbara Rauser
Nikolas Stritzinger
Philip Zaun
Franz Sandoski
Henrich Knoblech
Jacob Sanner
M Scharrer
Christian Schneckenburger
Christian Wagner 2
Karoline Schaver
Carl Needh ius Schumacrk 2
Joseph Kist
Mr Hammerlin
C F Kramer
Michael Ruipp
Georg Ju-tus Fredericks
J Weigand
Franz Michael Kaufman
George Taber
Johannes Valentin Yochom
Mr Zerman
Fredk Down
J Feisler

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M.

50 BBLS. and half bbls. White Fish and Mackinac Trout, this day received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Sept., 25, 1847. 19

PRICES REDUCED.
CASTINGS, stoves, stove pipe, copper furniture, air tight sheet iron stoves, are now selling rapidly by the subscribers at less than ever, and our design is that no prices at Buffalo or elsewhere, for *cash*.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

24 KITS No. 1 Mackerel, put up for family use, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, Sept. 25, 18c7. 19

RAGS wanted in exchange for tin ware by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Sept. 25, 1847.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 9, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

A Double Withdrawal.

Mr. Jas. Hagerty announces that he has withdrawn from the field as an independent candidate for Congress in the third district of Maryland, and from the whig party itself.

☞C. B. Langdon, Esq., of Lock Haven, has cut loose from federalism. He could not sanction the treasonable course of those who oppose their own country on all occasions, and take sides with the public enemy. He says: "Since the beginning of the war, the whig party seems to have substituted folly for policy, and desperation for principle."

COME OUT FROM THE FOUL PARTY!

The following letter was sent to the editor of the Bedford Gazette a few days ago for publication. The Gazette says: "Mr. Karns is a gentleman of great respectability, and has heretofore occupied a prominent position in the Federal Mexican party. We hail his entrance into the great Republican party with great pleasure—who comes next? Listen to the sound and logical reasons adduced for this decided step:"

GEN. BOWMAN:—I have always voted the whig ticket, but I cannot at present go with that party—I cannot go against my country, the land that gave me birth? I am a friend of the existing war, and cannot see, on due reflection, that it could have been honorably avoided—and as the Democratic party appear to be the exclusive friends of the war I enroll my name under their banner.

DANIEL KARNS.

Formerly a citizen of Monroe township, but at present of South Woodberry tp, Bedford county.

Fraud, Forgery and Deception.

THE "PEG BEATTY" AFFIDAVIT MAKERS AT THEIR DIRTY WORK AGAIN.

As in 1838 the federal whig party, despairing of carrying the state by fair and honorable means, have resorted to base *Forgery and* "Peg Beatty" affidavit makers been called into requisition, and although but a few days remain before the election, yet the disgraceful scenes of '38, when whig politicians traveled the entire sate promulgating their infamous *falsehoods* and *false depositions*, are again to be re-enacted. Drowning men catch at straws, and the federal party knowing well that the billows of Democracy will assuredly, on Tuesday next, overwhelm them and their candidates, have resorted to the falsehood and calumny so effectually and completely refuted in the statements and depositions copied into our columns to-day from the Democratic Union.

Under the hypocritical guise of conducting the canvass on fair and honorable terms—with their presses daily and weekly teeming with articles denouncing all personalities, and deprecating the allusions of the democratic press to the connection of their candidates, Irvin and Patton, with the iniquitous Bankrupt Law, the one as its father and the other as having availed himself of its provisions in the snug little sum of $22,000—they have been *secretly* organizing their forces, and now, just upon the eve of the election, as a last and final effort have resorted to the basest *fraud* and *forgery!* in order to withdraw a portion of the Democratic party from the support of SHUNK and LONGSTRETH. But they will not succeed!—the trick is to shallow!—the fraud to glaring to deceive any.

This is no new game with federal whigery. All who resided in the state in 1838 know full well that the leaders of this infamous pie-bald party will stoop to any and every thing to carry their point. The Federal press was then the vehicle of slander against the character of the Democratic candidate for Governor. What wonder that it should be so now! It then abounded with "Peg Beatty" affidavits, base falsehoods & glaring forgeries. Could we reasonably expect anything better now! Again, just on the eve of the election the Federal editors of Pittsburgh concocted the *notorious slanders* against Gov. SHUNK in regard to *"the Bible," "the Catholic procession"* and *"trampling on the American Flag."* These miserable inventions of Federalism were proved to be false, Governor SHUNK was triumphantly elected, and the authors of the falsehoods branded with such a load of infamy that they have never since been able to look an honest man in the eye, but sneak off when the subject is broached in their presence like sheep killing hounds. The Erie Gazette was among the first to promulgate this infamous falsehood. What wonder then that it should now join with the North American in an endeavor, by the same base means, to defeat the re-election of Gov. Shunk.

And what think you, reader, is the great and horrible crime which they now charge against Gov. Shunk, in the hopes of defeating his election. A simple relation of facts, and the proof which we append, will enable the reader to see the whole plot of federalism as clear as the light of day.

Seth Salisbury, whose veracity is on a par with his intelligence and capacity, has hired himself as an understrapper to the Mexican whigs, to get up an atrocious calumny on the Hon. Jesse Miller and H. Petriken, Esq.—He accuses them of having been instrumental in the publication of the many slanders which were heaped by the "Champion" upon the late lamented Muhlenberg after he had received the Democratic nomination for Governor in '44. The "Champion" was an ephemeral got up the Mexican whigs themselves, for the special purpose of villifying and defaming Muhlenberg, and producing discord and division in the Democratic ranks. It was unable to effect its purpose, but now, after having been quietly laid under the sod for two or three years, its putrid and offensive remains are to be raked up, for the same unholy purposes. We congratulate the whigs on having found a tool, mean and servile enough to answer their dirty ends, but we can assure them that the true *friends of Mr. Muhlenberg* in "old Berks," and elsewhere, are too wide awake to be caught by any such stories.—They plainly perceive that the principal object of this vile publication is to revive the calumnies published in that paper against one of the best and purest men that ever belonged to the Democratic party, for the purpose of injuring Governor Shunk.

The Democratic Union says it feels pretty well convinced, from facts which have recently come to the knowledge of the editor, that the Champion was edited by a notorious whig of Berks county, whose infamous slanders upon Mr. Muhlenberg in his own paper, were believed to be the exciting causes which led to the sudden death of that great and good man. It comes therefore, with an exceeding bad grace from a Federal editor to appeal to the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg, in reference to the slanders against that pure patriot, and able statesman, in the Champion. And especially does it come with an ill grace from the Erie Gazette, a paper than which none in the State were more violent in pesonal abuse of the lamented Muhlenberg.

But we think the following statements and affidavits will effectually use up this last "good enough Morgan till after election" Roorback of federalism. Read them, then, Democrats, and see to what base tricks the federal party will resort to carry their ends, and then go to the polls and once more place the mark of disapprobation upon their acts. The State is ours if we but exert ourselves—but if we stay at home, thinking all will be well, defeat, sure and disastrous, will surely be our fate. Arouse, then one and all, the enemy is at the door.

To the Editors of the Democratic Union:

GENTLEMEN:—I desire you to republish from the "Harrisburg Argus" of this day, my unqualified denial of having written certain articles, which have since appeared in the "North American," said to have been extracted from a paper called the "Democratic Champion." Since the publication of that denial I have seen the North American, and read the articles attempted to be fixed upon Mr. Miller and myself. I consider a duty I owe to Mr. Miller to state—

1st. That it is an unmitigated falsehood, that he wrote, and that I hand in for publication, to the publisher of the Champion, any one of the articles or any article whatever, for that or any other paper, reflecting upon the character, moral or political, of the late Henry A. Muhlenberg, or of any other man living or dead.

2d. It is an unmitigated and malicious falsehood that Mr. Miller and myself, as stated in the North American, jointly wrote, or ever thought of writing, or consulted about writing, any one of the articles published in the North American, said to be extracted from the Champion. I have no words sufficiently expressive, without resorting to language unfit to be used, to characterize the baseness of this, and the charge noticed above. It is sufficient to say, that a more infamous attempt to injure the character and standing of a gentleman, so well known in this State and out of it, as Mr. Miller, has, in my judgement, never been made. I believe it has no parallel,

I will here notice a remark made, editorial, by the Editor of the Harrisburg Argus, in his paper of to day. The Editor says, in reference to this subject:

"The Colonel (Salisbury) was indignant at the idea of these persons having aided or abetted the promulgation of the slanders which were ushered forth through the columns of that sheet, and said he would have the matter thoroughly investigated, and refused to write any more for the Argus, in favor of Governor Shunk, until he should discover whether the charges in the Intelligencer could be maintained."

Now, I would respectfully enquire of Mr. Cantine, whether he did not know that Salisbury had in his possession, as early as the 5th of March last, some, if not all the identical articles now attempted to be fixed on Mr. Miller and myself? If he did not know it, he was sadly behind the times. I will state my knowledge of the fact: On the morning of the 5th of March, Judge Laporte handed me one of the manuscripts in question. I read it, and then enquired where he procured it? He said it had been handed him by Dr. Salisbury. I then asked permission to take it to Mr. Miller for his perusal. I did so, and found Dr. Salisbury with Mr. Miller in his front room. I handed it to him in the presence of Salisbury. He read it and remarked that any one who pretended that he wrote it, or that it was in his hand-writing, was governed by malicious motives. I have other proof, that Salisbury saw and read the whole of the manuscripts, as early as the date I have stated.—As the matter will probably undergo judicial investigation, I will not now name the gentleman by whom I intend to prove the fact.—It is sufficient to say that he is one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Harrisburg, who is well known throughout Pennsylvania for his many high qualities.

Again, Salisbury says he has the whole of the manuscripts in his possession. I deny that. I have ten of them in my possession, all of which I can satisfy any one are genuine. They are open for the inspection of friends and foes. They were handed over to me to give to Judge Laporte, who was absent (and is now absent) sometime last summer, by a man by the name of Geist, who has since been convicted of forgery. He was one of the three who were engaged all spring and summer in endeavoring to find a market for them. This fact is well known to a great number of people. As those who were unjustly implicated with their authorship, refused to bid, some two or three Whigs in this place clubbed purses for that purpose. It is understood that a suit of clothes was part of the purchase money. We shall see, by and by, how that is.

I have some reason to believe that the article I showed Mr. Miller in the presence of Salisbury, on the 5th of March, was written by a distinguished Whig. It was published in the "Champion," with others of a like character, after the nomination of Mr. Muhlenberg. I know it was not in the hand-writing of Mr. Miller, and no one pretended, of the many who examined it, that it was in mine. *The whole* of the papers in question, were exhibited to many delegates of the last 4th of March Convention. Mr. John Clark, of this place, was despached for them, to Bloomfield, in Perry county, on Wednesday night, the 3d of March. They were in the possession of one of those, who have been engaged in finding a bidder. Those who procured them, failed in fixing the authorship on Mr Miller or myself. At that time Salisbury saw and read them—at least I am so informed. Why did he, therefore, nurse his *"indignation"* from that day until recently? One may suppose it was for the charitable purpose of "keeping it warm," to answer ulterior purposes. Why did he not then exhibit his "indignation" against Mr. Miller and myself, for he must have known as well then, as now, whether the manuscripts were in the hand writing of either of us? Why did he for months afterwards, continue to write and publish articles in the "Argus" in favor of Shunk and Longstreth? I should rather suppose, under this statement of the facts, the *public* will not readily believe that his recent "indignation" is of the most VIRTUOUS character.

In conclusion, I now declare, as I have uniformly declared, that it is a foul falsehood, that I wrote, and handed to Gen. Seiler, for publication in the "Champion," the articles designated in the "North American" as mine. To this declaration I append Gen. Seiler's voluntary statement.

H. PETRIKEN.

Harrisburg, Sept. 24, 1847.

To the Editors of the Democratic Union:

GENTLEMEN—I have just seen the North American of this day and on examination of the articles published therein, purporting to be extracts, taken from the "Champion," published in this place during the winter of 1843-44, that I received certain designated communications from Jesse Miller, and Col. H. Petriken, and handed them to the Editor of the "Champion" for publication. I pronounce the charge to be a *base lie.* I never received any communications from either of those gentlemen to be handed to the Editor of the "Champion," or any other paper for publication or otherwise. Those who have stated that I did, have done so at random, and they are wanton and malicious liars. I am, &c.

C. SEILER.

Harrisburg, Sept. 23, 1847.

The following, from Hon. JOHN LAPORTE, Surveyor General, confirms the statement of Colonel PETRIKEN, and effectually disproves SALISBURY's story about not having seen the offensive manuscripts until within the last few weeks:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25, 1847.

Col. H. PETRIKEN—Dear Sir: I returned from Bradford county last evening, and this morning I read, in the Democratic Union Extra, your letter to the editors of that paper, in relation to the manuscripts alluded to in that communication, you are correct, except where you say the manuscript had been handed to me by Dr Salisbury. He was not the person from whom I received it, and you must have misunderstood me when I handed it to you. The Dr., however, told me he had seen and read the manuscript, together with others of a similar kind, before it came into my hands, and in communicating to you that information, it probably misled you as to the fact of its delivery to me by him. After you returned it to me, having taken it to Mr. Miller, as you have stated, the Dr. had it from me for a short time. He said that he wanted to write an article defending Mr. Miller from the charge of being the author of the manuscript. As to the precise date on which I handed you the manuscript I cannot now recollect, but it seems to me to have been later than the 5th of March, but I am by no means certain; it may have been three or four days subsequent to that time.

I am yours, &c., JOHN LAPORTE.

Another Refutation.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN IN THE CONSPIRACY!

From the Democratic Union.

Mr. Geist, the Editor of the late Harrisburg Yonan, published by Mr. Morgan, formerly of the Champion, who swears so willingly in yesterday's North American, makes the following statement on the subject of the allegecharges against Messrs. Miller and Petriken. Morgan is thoroughly exposed, and the rader will see that the Federal candidate for Gvernor, James Irvin, has also had a hand in its unworthy business. The whole affair is of that has already resulted disgracefully to the Federalists, and we predict will end in the effectual and triumphant vindication of the gentlemen assailed—if that has not already been satisfactorily done.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1847.

Messrs. Hamilton and Forney:—By the Pennsylvanian of this morning, I observe that Henry Petriken, Esq., has brought my name before the public, in connection with those who were engaged all spring and summer in "deavoring to find a market" for certain manuscript editorials of a paper called the Champion. I am sorry that Mr. P. has so unnecessarily referred to my late misfortunes indeed, I confess that my feelings were deply wounded; but as he has certainly been into error in regard to the extent of my participation in this matter, I will, in justice myself, as well as others, give a brief history of the whole transaction.

About a year ago, Mr. Geo. H. Morgan called on me and informed me that he was about to commence the publication of a Democratic paper, to be called the Yeoman, and that it was the desire of the projectors of the enterprise, that I should be the editor. He mentioned the names of several prominent men who he said had obligated themselves to furnish the means, both for type and press, and sustain the paper. I told him that if he ought me some tangible evidence that the gentlemen he named would be willing to sustain him in the enterprise, I would have no objections to writing for him. In a few days he produced a note for $1,000, payable to L. Hinson and Co., at six months, and signed *four* prominent Democrats, whose names had mentioned to me before. This note is afterwards shown to other persons, and never doubted its genuineness until after I had edited the third number of the Yeoman. I called upon one of the supposed endorsers, when I was astonished to find that such a note had never been signed or endorsed by him—I am loath to refer to this deception, but I hope it will be a useful lesson to him in future, as well as to myself. A reference to it is also necessary in order that the whole transaction be properly understood.

It was during my connection, as editor with the Yeoman, that Morgan proposed to defeat the renomination of Mr. Shunk, by publishing the "Champion editorials." Previous to this, I knew nothing of the existence of such manuscripts. Morgan, however, stated that certain articles against Mr. Mulenberg had been written by Messrs. Miller, Petriken, &c., and that the original manuscripts were still in the possession of Augustus Sprigman. I was astonished at such a charge, and I at once determined, if it could be sustained, to lay the whole matter before the public *prior* to the 4th of March Convention. I called on Sprigman who informed me that he had such manuscripts, and upon giving him a certain sum of money, he placed them in my possession in the presence of Morgan. I refused to make use of the manuscripts until the handwriting could be identified; but Morgan insisted upon going ahead, alleging that whether true or not, the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg would believe the charge, and thus defeat the nomination of Mr. Shunk.

I must admit, that from the statements of others, I was led to believe that *two* or *three* of the manuscripts were genuine, and accordingly referred to them in an editorial article. As soon, however, as Sprigman saw the article I had written, he called upon me and said he was sorry he had deceived me—but he solemnly declared that the articles he had sold me were not *genuine*—or, in other words, that Messrs. Miller and Petriken had not written them—but that most of them were in the hand-writing of a certain gentleman of Harrisburg, in no manner connected with the administration. When I remonstrated with him for deceiving me, he urged in extenuation that he was intoxicated when he furnished me with the manuscripts.

On the morning of the 5th of March, a certain Whig of Harrisburg called me to one side, and told me that he was authorized to give me $50 if I would agree to furnish them (the Whigs) with a certain article, supposed to be in my possession, headed "The Blooded Parson." I promptly declined his offer. He then raised to $100. I told him he was mistaken in his man—that I would sell myself to no man, nor to any party. On the same day I placed the article alluded to in the hands of Judge Laporte, telling him at the same time, that the Whigs wished to obtain it from me, but that I was disposed to support the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and that other articles were in the possession of Morgan and myself, which I would place at his disposal, as soon as I could see Morgan, who was then in Bloomfield. Sometime after that I handed ten or twelve of the articles over to Mr. Petriken, requesting him to hand them to Mr. Laporte. These were all that I had in my possession at that time or since.

When in Harrisburg last August, Morgan called upon me and stated that he had received several letters from Gen. James Irvin, in answer to propositions that he had made touching the publication of these manuscripts—that several leading Whigs of Harrisburg had conferred with him on the subject—and that he was to publish the manuscripts, prefaced by his own affidavit, addressed to the one-term Democrats, &c. He also asked me for the manuscripts in my possession, (as he supposed,) and insisted upon me joining him Mr. Shunk, we would receive clerkships under the new administration. I told him I could not listen to such propositions—and advised him in a friendly manner, to abandon so disgraceful a project, as he would be unable to sustain the charges he intended preferring in his affidavit.

The foregoing, gentlemen, is a correct history of these manuscripts, so far as my personal knowledge extends.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. M. WILLIS GEIST.

In support of the above statement of Mr. Geist, we may say that on yesterday we had a conversation with a gentlemen of our borough, of character and respectability, who informed us that the note referred to in Geist's statement, was exhibited to him by Morgan, with a view of obtaining credit upon it.

The following correspondence between Mr. Petriken and Henry S. Magraw, of Pittsburg, is in corroboration of Mr. Petriken's statement, published above, and shows, very conclusively, that that gentleman had nothing to do with the articles of the Champion, or the circulation of them:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 22, 1847.

H. S. MAGRAW, Esq.—Dear Sir. Soon after the commencement of the publication of a paper, in this place, called the "Democratic Champion," you addressed a letter to me, desiring to know whether it was established by persons friendly to the nomination of Mr. Shunk. I answered your letter, and returned the money you enclosed to me.

Will you be good enough to send me the original letter, if in your possession? if not, give your recollection of its contents.

I am yours, &c.

H. PETRIKEN.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25, 1847.

H. PETRIKEN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 22d instant was received this morning. I have searched my papers to find your letter in relation to the "Democratic Champion," without success. Some of my papers were missing after the fire of the 10th of April, 1845, and your letter may have been lost at that time.

I will, however, give my recollection of its contents, &c. We had got, perhaps, the two first numbers of the paper here, when I wrote to you, or sent word by a friend, to have me supplied with an extra number of copies, (I think fifty,) until the nomination. I either sent you the money or an order, which was returned by you, with the reply that the paper was not only calculated to injure Mr. Shunk, but the party—that Mr. Shunk's friends in Harrisburg had no confidence in it, and did not countenance it. Yours, &c.

HENRY S. MAGRAW.

Another Federal Lie Refuted.

From the Democratic Union.

The North American of the 27th inst., came to us charged to the muzzle with several columns of libelious statements, and forged affidavits. The whole burthen of their proof seems to rest on what purports to be an affidavit of G. H. Morgan, and Augustus Sprigman. What will the honest voters of Pennsylvania say of these infamous Federal slanderers, when we prove to them that this celebrated affidavit is a *base forgery*. Augustus Sprigman, whose name is appended to this affidavit, appeared, voluntarily before Wm Kline, Esq., Justice of the Peace of our borough, and made the statement hereto appended, proving conclusively that the statement of the North American is a forgery. We also append the statement of David Harris, the Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit of the North American, is said to have been taken, pronouncing the said affidavit a forgery. What more do the people of Pennsylvania want to satisfy them of the infamy of the Federal leaders.

GENTLEMEN:—I have seen, in the North American of this morning, a statement over the signature of G. H. Morgan, headed "Address to the One Term Democrats, and friends of the late Henry A. Muhlenberg," to which is appended the following words, "I concur in the above statement, Augustus Sprigman." Now I beg leave to say that I never saw this Address of G. H. Morgan's until I saw it published in the North American of this morning and I never gave it my concurrence.—The whole thing, therefore, so far as I am concerned, is a *forgery*. In regard to the affidavit purporting to be signed by me, also published in the North American of this morning, I desire to say, it is entirely different from the one sworn to by me before David Harris, Esq. The affidavit made by me before Squire Harris was merely in regard to the identity of *two papers*, and had no reference whatever to the Hon. Jesse Miller and Henry Petriken Esq., as Mr. Harris will well remember.—Further than this, I desire to say, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, Messrs. Miller and Petriken never wrote any of the articles for the Champion referred to by the North American of the 23d inst.

AUGUSTUS SPRIGMAN.

Harrisburg, Sept. 27, 1847.

I certify, that the foregoing statement was voluntarily made and signed in my presence by Augustus Sprigman.

WM. KLINE, J. P.
Dauphin County.

Harrisburg, Sept. 24, 1847.

To the Editors of the Democratic Union:

I have seen the affidavit as published in the North American of this date, signed by G. H. Morgan and Augustus Sprigman, purporting to have been taken before me on the 6th of August, 1847, and desire to say, that it is entirely different from the one sworn to before me; additions have been made to it since it was sworn to.

DAVID HARRIS, J. P.
Dauphin County.

Sept. 27, 1847.

Another Refutation.

Since the above was in type, we find in the Pennsylvanian, of the 25th instant, the following letter from EMANUEL GERMAN, a young man of character and ability, well known in Harrisburg, which is so clear and unequivocal a contradiction of the slanders against Messrs. MILLER and PETRIKEN, that we publish it, as additional testimony if any were wanting to contradict the slanderous publications of the North American.

TESTIMONY OF MR. E.

Later from Mexico.

Highly important news—Hostilities renewed —Proposition rejected—Great slaughter of the Mexicans—The city of Mexico entered by the Americans—Gen. Worth badly wounded.

An extra from the office of the Mobile Tribune, dated Sept. 25th, received by the Pony Express, announces the arrival at Pensacola of the brig Osceola, on the evening of the 21st, after a passage of five days from Vera Cruz.

The following letter is to the Sun of Anahuac, dated Puebla, Sept. 11th:

"Letters arrived here from Othixio, stating that an express had arrived there on his way to Oajaca, sent by Gen. Leon, and that the said express had brought letters from Mexico, dated the 9th inst. These letters state that the propositions of our government were rejected, or at least one portion of them: and that hostilities had re-commenced on the 7th inst., in the afternoon; that a battle had been fought on that evening by a few hundred men of Scott's army against four picked regiments of the Mexican army; the 11th regiment of the Line, the 3d and 4th regiments of Light Infantry, and one regiment of the National Guards, all commanded by Gen. Leon; that the enemy's forces had been badly beaten; and that their loss exceeds 2500.

The letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions were, that the citizens of the United States would not have anything to claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by the war; that the United States should have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California, for eight years; and that the Mexican government could, after that time, if it chuse, renew this article of the treaty. This was not accepted, and Mr. Trist, divesting himself of his official powers, remarked to the Mexican Commissioners, that he thought it would be much better for Mexico, to cede the whole of Upper California to the United for which that government would certainly pay to Mexico fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. This would probably have been agreed to if the following articles had met the sanction of the Mexicans:—that the Texan boundary line would run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the left side, to the right side of the Rio Gelo; but this last proposition was rejected. The Mexicans would not yield one inch of ground on the other side of the Nueces. Mr. Trist then asked for a delay of forty-five days, as he said he was not authorized to accept such a proposition; but the Mexicans replied that they would give but five days, and no more. On the 5th day, (the 7th,) a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, accusing him of breaking the armistice, on some trifling pretext.—Gen. Scott answered this letter, making a similar charge. On the 8th, in the afternoon a body of a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's division were to attack Chapultepec. They encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops; and a terrible fight ensued; in which, as usual, the Mexicans got a severe drubbing. Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded, and Gen. Balderes, of the National Guards, was killed. The small number of Americans who were in the engagement, (who, to use the language of the Mexican letters, fought like devils,) then retreated to Lacubaya, leaving five wagons behind them.—Some of these had no wheels, while others were without horses. The loss on the part of the Americans is said to be very small comparatively. A proclamation was issued by Gen. Herrera, governor of the city of Mexico, recommending to all the citizens to collect stones, and carry them to the roofs of the houses, and from thence throw them at the Americans, if they entered the city.

The correspondence of the Herald & Tribune, at Pensacola, on the 23d, says that the brig Osceola, Capt. Smith, arrived at the Navy Yard at that place on the 21st, with valuable news from the army of Gen. Scott. It seems that hostilities were renewed on the 8th inst. Santa Anna and Gen. Scott mutually charged each other with a violation of the armistice; and by the last accounts our troops had possession of two streets in the city of Mexico, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican force into or towards the Plaza. Our troops had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy placed in windows and on the roofs of houses; and that Gen. Worth was *badly, though not mortally wounded.* Mr. Trist's proposition for an accession of a portion of California for aconsideration of twenty millions had been agreed to by the Mexican Commissioners; and on other proposition, fixing the Rio Grande as the boundary on this side, was promptly refused.

Parades was said to be on the road between Vera Cruz and Gedice, with a large force of Guerrillas. The Sun of the 16th says, that troops have been arriving in great numbers from the Brazos, for the last four or five days; and we do not doubt that, within five or six days more, there will be from two to three thousand men ready to march to the interior. Verbal accounts brought from Mr. Diamond to the Captain, at the moment of his leaving Vera Cruz, are the same. I have therefore, no doubt the accounts may be relied upon as essentially correct. This news reached Vera Cruz by the Orizaba route.

Highly important from the Army!

FULL CONFIRMATION OF THE LATE ARMY NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2—11 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans on the 25th inst., with the most important intelligence which has yet been received from the seat of war.

From the Picayune of the 26th, received by the Pony Express, we extract the following particulars:

The Arco Iris had received letters from Mexico, under date of the 9th, stating that on the 7th the Mexican Commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissable. In consequence of this Santa Anna invoked a council of Generals, who decided that notice should immediately be given Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the re-commencement of hostilities.

On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, accusing him of having violated articles of the armistice, one of which was, that of not allowing the American army to obtain supplies from the City of Mexico. Gen. Scott demands an explanation and reparation, and concludes as follows:—"If these are not given, I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction, on all these points, before 12 o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour." To this letter Santa Anna replied at considerable length with great severity. He accuses Gen. Scott of having violated the terms of the armistice in refusing to allow flour from the mills in the vicinity to be brought into the city, and says the American wagons were driven out of the city in consequence of the objectionable conduct of the officers accompanying them. Santa Anna charges General Scott with having sacked the Mexican towns in the vicinity of the Capital, and robbed and desecrated the churches, stealing and destroying articles held sacred by every Mexican.—He concludes as follows. "I flatter myself that your excellency will be convinced on calm reflection of the weight of my reasons; but if by misfortune you should seek a pretext to deprive the first city of the American Continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed populace from the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation but to repel force by force with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me."

On the 7th Gen. Herrera, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to invite the people to arm themselves, and prepare to resist the American arms.

On the 8th of September Gen. Scott attacked the Mill de Rey or "King's Mills," in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the Diario del Gobierno and the Boletin, published at Atlisco, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 in killed, and from 600 or 700 wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya. The account given by the Boletin represents the battle to have been the most bloody and fiercely contested of the whole war. This, however, is a Mexican account, and concludes as follows:

"At 11 o'clock a. m., commenced a retrograde movement, and by 2 in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, and abandoned the two points he had occupied, blowing up the house of Matter, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb from Chapultepec. It is believed that General's Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8000 men. It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side; ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded. There are two missing. Nearly all who are not killed or wounded, retired to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead, and 600 or 700 wounded."

A Mexican letter announces that Riley and his legion of St. Patrick, 70 in number, were ordered to be hung. The sentence was approved by Gen. Scott, and on the 8th of September the whole legion were hung in presence of the whole army, as also that of the enemy.

From the Diario del Gobierno.

"At half past 4 o'clock this morning the Americans attacked the position of the Mills of El Rey, close to the fortress of Chapultepec. His numerous and brave volunteers were repulsed three times by our valiant soldiers, who this day gave proof of their patriotism and bravery. More than 1000 of the enemy remained on the field of battle. On our side the loss has been less than half that number. We have to lament the death of the gallant Col. Baldiras. Gen. Leon was wounded, together with several other distinguished chiefs and officers. The traitor Santa Anna commanded in person, the column which forced the Americans to retreat, taking with them without doubt the conviction that it was only through rivers of blood that they could penetrate the city of Mexico, and at all events that they would find their sepulchres there."

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the Arco Iras, without vouching for its correctness:

"When Gen. Pierce abandoned the Mill el Rey, the bombs discharged from Chapultepec fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300 Americans are said to have been blown up, including General Worth, who, according to all accounts, had not been seen or heard of on the next day at Tacubaya."

The next accounts from the Capital came in a letter to the Arco Iris:

"The Mexican Government has taken $200,000 which was being sent by a commercial house to the camp of the enemy.

"Gen. Smith has expired.

"On Sept. 12th at 5 o'clock in the morning the bells awoke us by the announcement of an alarm by the batteries of San Antonidad and the corresponding batteries of the enemy opening a fire on each other. At the same time firing commenced at Chapultepec, on the right side of which and in the mountains whence came the attack, at a short distance from the enemy, are stationed our forces of cavalry and infantry who are watching the enemy. We opened at half after 6 o'clock from Nuevo, which is situated on the one or the other by the causeway leading to the villages of Lapiedas and Tacubaya."

This brings us (says the Picayune.) to the 13th, but at what hour of this day the battle was closed we are not informed.

Of the eventful denouement we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is revelling in the "Halls of Montezeumas." The only reliable account we have of the last struggle before the Capital, is in a letter addressed to the Collector at Vera Cruz, Mr. Dimond, from Orizaba, as follows:

ORIZABA, Sept. 19th, 1817,

"I have the honor to inform you that our express arrived here this evening, from Mexico, which brings intelligence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexico! That on the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the Citadel, and went into the city that night.—Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm, and has the remainder of the troops, which have suffered much, at Guadaloupe. "Your friend, &c."

A letter from a creditable source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th—the *Sun of Anahuac* has it on the 13th. The heights and works of Chapultepec were carried on the 15th. The city was bombarded and a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the belance remaining at Chapultepec.

In regard to the American loss the Picayune says: "As to our loss before the army entered the city we know nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not been achieved without a great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and was continued with more or less vigor until our army took possession of the city.

"A passenger by the Jas. L. Day informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz that we had lost 1700 men in killed and wounded, but he could trace it to no authentic source.

"Another passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from one-fourth to one-third of his army."

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—7 P. M.

The royal mail steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston 2 P. M. After last steamer, bread stuffs receded some, but on the 13th, wheat advanced 5s per qr. Flour 3s to 4s. Immense demand; better at London than Liverpool. Best wheat 26s. Flour, in Liverpool, 2 s per bbl., 28s 6d to 30s, London 29s.

Corn—in demand; better prices; considerable purchases of Breadstuffs for Belgium and Holland, prospective moderate supply of U. S. strengthened the market.

Many large failures in Europe, 3 of their liabilities are 1 million pounds each.

Great consternation in money circles. No change in rates of interest. Bank bullion decreased in 4 weeks, £300,000.

The failure of Messrs. Denny will probably be felt in the U. S.

The Sardinian ambassador at Paris has given notice that the King of Sardinia will assist the Pope against Austria.

VOLUNTEERS.—The promptness with which our brave boys, particularly at the West, and South-West, volunteer for the war, when called for, is wonderful. Some three weeks ago, five regiments were called for, viz. two from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana. We have authentic information that they are all full, and in a very few days will be on the way to Mexico. The five regiments comprise at least 4000 men. In Kentucky and Tennessee, several more companies offered their service than could be accepted. The 10th and 1st company of the Indiana regiment was reported for duty on the evening of Sept. 23d. Four regiments had before been furnished by that gallant State. Illinois, we believe, has sent six.—*True Sun.*

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 9, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞We understand the Telegraph will be completed to this city in the course of a week or ten days.

As we Expected.

The Gazette this week contains the North American and Salisbury falsehoods in regard to Messrs. Miller and Petriken. Expecting that such would be the case from the intimation thrown out last week, we have devoted our outside this week to a full expose of the whole matter. The reader will there see what contemptible means will be resorted to by federal whigery to attain its ends—power and plunder!

The News from Mexico.

The important news from our army in Mexico must be taken with great allowance for the sources from which it is derived. It will be seen that there is nothing but Mexican authority for the whole of it. There is no doubt, we think, but that the negotiations for peace have been broken off, that hostilities have recommenced, and that Scott has taken possession of the city of Mexico, but that the terms offered by Mr. Trist were of the character shadowed forth in this account, and the number and extent of our loss, in taking the city, as large as here put down, we think is preposterous. There are a great many points in it so entirely out of the nature of military operations, that they bear upon their face the evidence of untruth. What were three or four hundred soldiers doing around the ammunition wagons in time of battle? How does four ammunition wagons get in such close proximity as to be blown up by one bomb? Officers who know their duty, like ours, in Mexico, are not apt to allow such things.—And how comes Gen. Worth, who one account says was severely wounded almost immediately after the recommencement of hostilities, in the vicinity of an ammunition wagon. One would naturally suppose a severely wounded officer would be provided with somewhat safer quarters. We therefore don't believe the half of this Mexican account of our great loss.

Don't be Deceived.

Don't be deceived, Democrats, by any eleventh hour affidavits—they are invariably *lies!*

Don't be deceived by the promise of your whig neighbor to stay away from the election if you will—ten to one if you make any such bargain, he'll sneek off and deposite his vote and laugh in his sleeve at you for being so green.

Don't be deceived at the apprehension of fraud—it is only a ruse to keep you at home, and thus steel a march. Remember that secret organization who one of the recommendations of the Secret Circular alluded to in our last.

Don't be deceived by the thought that your vote will not be needed—every vote counts and serves to swell the aggregate in the State at large!

"The Law and Order Party."

The New York True Sun says that Gov. Young, of New York, has removed the conditions from the pardon formerly granted to Smith A. Boughton, Moses Earle, John Van Steenberg and Edward O'Connor, convicted of participation in the "Anti-Rent" outrages in Columbia and Delaware Counties in 1845. Which is the next constable to be shot in the performance of his duty? A speedy pardon to avowed murderers, and a quickly ensuing restoration of them to all the rights of citizenship, is a prostitution of partisan interest gross enough to awaken divine retribution against the audacious trangressors.

☞The Gazette wants to know "what's the matter between the Observer and the Easton Argus." The Gazette is very inquisitive, and although it is actually none of its business, we feel in too good a humor with ourself and the whole world this week, not to gratify our neighbor. The Easton Argus, like many papers east of the mountains of both political parties, was in the habit of filching from the columns of the press on this side of the Alleghenies whenever and whatever suited its taste. We had to suffer some among the rest—and in return told our cousin of the Argus we should take the same liberty with his columns. He replied to do it and he ——; and immediately went a fishing.—Whether he caught any gudgeons or not we hav'nt learnt—but being hard pushed one day for a "stick-full" of matter, we laid violent hands on the article about "Dr. Keiser" and *—caught a tartar!*

More Proof.

The Spirit of the Times says a gentleman placed in our hands a few days ago, a newspaper containing the election returns in the State in 1793, when Thomas M'Kean was the Democratic candidate for Governor, in opposition to James Ross, the well known Federalist. Every county that was Democrat then, is Democratic now; every county that gave a Federal majority then, has a Whig majority now! This shows conclusively the identity of old fashioned Federalism with modern Mexican Whigery.

☞The Church of Pilgrims, Boston, have resolved to dispense with choir singing, when they enter their new house of whorship, and restore the mode of congregational singing after the manners of the puritans. Fudge.

☞A patent has been taken out for dispensing with sewing in the manufacture of shirts, collars and linen articles. The pieces are fastened together by indissoluble glue! What next?—*Ex. Paper.*

Why, pass a law to protect the manufacturer, or he'll sertainly be "ruined" by the competition of the "pauper labor" of Europe.

☞*Capt. WILKINS*, formerly of the Missouri, we understand, has purchased an interest in the Rochester, and has assumed the command of the boat. The public will rejoice to hear that this old favorite is again afloat.

UP BOYS AND AT THEM!

Democrats of Erie county, on Tuesday next you will again be called upon to record your votes against that ancient enemy of those principles and measures which you deem all essential to the well being and future prosperity of the State and Nation. That unworthy son of an unworthy parent, the whig party, is again attempting to wrest the helm of State from the hands of those who, at your bidding three years since, were called to preside over the public affairs of the Keystone. That they have done so faithfully and truly, not even the false whisper of federalism has dared to contradict. In all its departments the State is eminently prosperous—the people contented and happy. Why, then, do they call upon you to change? Why ask you to discharge them and place the affairs of State in untried and inexperienced hands? Simply that they may revive the odious system of mammoth monopolies commenced under the never-to-be-forgotten administration of Ritner, Stevens & Co. Then they fastened upon the vitals of the Commonwealth a monster Bank—now they wish to entail upon the present and future generations a system of State or Free Banks, like Ohio and New York, to flood the country with irredeemable and an intrinsically worthless rag currency. Then they sunk the State into millions of debt by commencing such useless and visionary works as the Gettysburg Rail Road—now they wish to saddle upon the State a mammoth Corporation, and dispose of the only paying portion of the public works, the Main Line, for a moiety of its actual cost or value. Tax payers of Erie county, are you prepared to sanction policy like this? Are you willing to see a band of English capitalists seize upon your public works, and dictate to you the men and measures you shall support—for certain it is this scheme to sell the Main Line, is a project to enable the Federalists to obtain and retain political power in the State. If you are not, go to the polls on Tuesday next and deposit your votes for that incorruptable and consistent old Democrat, FRANCIS R. SHUNK! If you are, vote, aye vote, for James Irvin, a federalist of the Corwin and Greeley school—the father of the odius Bankrupt Law—the reviler of the illustrious Jackson, the advocate of all kinds of monopolies, and the avowed and open friend of the sale of the public works.

Again, if the Federalists succeed in carrying the State on Tuesday next, they will proclaim it far and wide as an anti-war triumph!—will herald it forth as evidence that the State of Pennsylvania is opposed to the further prosecution of the persent just and righteous war with Mexico. Are the people of the gallant old Keystone willing to endorse the treasonable doctrine of Corwin of Ohio—to sustain the course of Strohm, Ewing, and other federalists, in refusing to vote supplies and reinforcements to our army? We trust not! When called upon, her gallant sons rallied to the standard of their country, and are now supporting her honor and vindicating her rights amid the toils and dangers of an arduous campaign. Will you, by your votes on Tuesday next, denounce these men? Will you proclaim to the country that you have no sympathy for them—that they are engaged in language of a distinguished Federalist of Massachusetts, "ought to cover with shame all who are engaged in it." These are some of the issues which you will be called upon to decide. That Pennsylvania will decide as she always has, on the side of the country and right, we have every confidence. But to enable her to do so, the Democracy must "make a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether!" Then "up boys and at them," and the day is ours—the Keystone will be redeemed!

More Proof of the "aid and comfort."

A new work has just appeared in Cincinnati, entitled "Capt. Donnovan's Adventures in Mexico." The author was a clerk of a steamboat which plied on the Rio Grande in 1845. One day, he and a brother printer, (a Mr. Cunningham,) while rambling on a deer-hunt in the country, were surrounded and made prisoners by a troop of lancers. Instead of being put to death, as was at first proposed, they were carried to Valladolid and sold to the editor of the Republicano. Here they were put to work at their old business of setting type. In the course of time, our author made his escape, and traveled on foot, by by-paths, and over the Cordilleras, to Mexico, where he arrived on the very morning of Santa Anna's arrival from his inglorious defeat at Cerro Gordo.

The Toledo Blade in noticing the book says "we have seldom read a volume of greater interest." The Blade is of the Corwin stripe in whig politics, and we should be pleased to have seen its editor about the time he was so *"greatly interested"* with the following in the said book. It would have been a rich scene:

"But the most difficult matter of comprehension to the editor was, how 'whig generals' should be placed at the head of the American army, while the administration was opposed to the whigs; and when Corwin's speech against the war was received through El Monitor, from the city of Mexico, we were asked if Senor Corwin would not raise a company of *volunteers*, issue a *pronunciamento*, and attack the President! The *editor* was delighted with the speech, and republished it, by inserting some two columns daily. He esteemed Senor Corwin as far superior to Senor Polk in sagacity and eloquence. But, poor fellow, he knows but little of the enlightened state of parties in this country, where officials can abuse each other with impunity, and where greater revolutions have been consummated by the pen, than were ever accomplished by the sword."

☞The Gazette says it has no objections to our expose of their Secret Circular. We do not know that it would make any difference if it had, but then if the Gazette thinks its publication by us will "arouse the whigs to action," why do *they* not publish it? Gentlemen, your *profession and practice* do not agree.

☞Let it be remembered that the "aid and comfort" afforded the Mexicans by whig orators and whig presses, has been the means of protracting the war until the present time. The Mexicans have been led to believe that they have a strong party in this country, which might gain the political ascendency; hence their disinclination to agree to the favorable terms offered them by our government.

☞The Gazette says the whigs are "all well." We rejoice to hear of their continued good health, but from the signs of the times we fear it is of short duration—they'll all be confined to their rooms for some weeks after next Tuesday.

THE IDENTITY OF OLD FEDERALISM AND MODERN WHIGERY.

The following preamble and resolution adopted by the Federal legislature of Massachusetts, on the 15th of June 1813, may be found in Vol. 4, page 287, of Niles Register. They were introduced by Hon. Josiah Quincy, and embody the sentiments and views of the Federal party of that day.

"Whereas, a proposition has been made to this senate for the adoption of sundry resolutions, expressive of their sense of the gallantry and good conduct exhibited by Capt. *Jas. Lawrence*, commander of the United States ship of war Hornet, and the officers and crew of that ship, in the destruction of his Britanic majesty's ship of war Peacock: And, whereas, it has been found that former resolutions of this kind, passed on similar occasions relative to other officers, engaged in a like service, have given great discontent to many of the good people of this commonwealth, it being considered by them as an encouragement and excitement to the continuance of *the present unjust, unnecessary and iniquitous war*; and, on that account, the Senate of Massachusetts have deemed it their duty to refrain from acting on the said proposition: And also, whereas this determination of the senate may, without explanation be misconstrued into an intentional slight of Capt. L. and denial of his particular merits; the senate, therefore, deem it their duty to declare that they have a high sense of the naval skill and military and civil virtues of Capt. James Lawrence; and that they have been withheld from acting on said proposition solely from considerations relative *to the nature and principle of the present war.* And to the end that all misrepresentations on this subject may be obviated.

Resolved, As the sense of the senate of Massachusetts, that, in a war like the present, *waged without justifiable cause, and prosecuted in a manner which indicates that conquest and ambition are its real motives, it is not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval exploits*, which are not immediately connected with the defence of our sea coast and soil."

Now listen to the language of modern whigery in regard to the present war with Mexico, and see how perfectly it coincides with that of Federalism in 1813. We quote from the speech of Senator Corwin in the Senate last winter. He said—

"Believing this *is a war of aggression*, as the Senator from Missouri had denominated it long ago before this came to be a question of a war of aggression on our part, *I cannot support it.* I have no wayleft but to withhold the means to carry on that war. That way I have selected and in that I shall continue until I shall be satisfied that I have mistaken my ground on this first grand proposition, and then I shall be as ready as any one to retrace my steps. * * * *

"If I were a Mexican I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will welcome you with bloody hands and a hospitable grave.'"

But the identity of sentiment between the whigs of 1817, and the Federalists of 1813, does not stop with the Senator from Ohio.—There is not a whig newspaper in the land that has not endorsed the above quotation; and now we have Mr. Daniel Webster, the "God-like Daniel" as they delight to call him, before the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts last week, reiterating the views of the preamble and resolution of 1813. Hear him:

"If peace comes—how can we deal with the treaty must be deferred till we get it, and see what it is. Suppose that we have no newed progress, and Congress assembles.—What is to be done? Unless the President shall make out a case, show Congress that *no purpose of acquisition*, no purpose not directly connected with the welfare of this Union, is the object and end of this war, *we ought to go against any more supplies to carry it on.* It is the duty of Representatives, if they believe a war is waged for improper purposes, to put an end to it. Mr. Webster elucidated and defended this argument with much force and clearness, but we cannot follow him.

"He would say to those army officers, who have distinguished themselves in this strife, *that war waged for vicious purposes* tarnishes the lustre of victorious arms and darkens if it does not blot what would otherwise be a glorious page in our national history."

The above in undoubtedly sufficient to establish our position, but the following extracts from a letter of one Major General Appleton Howe, who holds a military commission from the Governor of Massachusetts, in reply to an invitation to attend the funeral ceremonies in memory of the late Capt. Lincoln, who so bravely fought and fell at Buena Vista, contains sentiments so closely identified with those of the federal preamble and resolution of 1813, that we cannot refrain from placing them side by side with Webster's and Corwin's. Their authors are three worthy brothers. Read the sentiments of a whig of 1847:

"I have this *morning received yours of the* 30th ultimo, relative to the interment of Capt. Lincoln, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, and feel obliged to say that I do not approve of the object expressed in your letter. *It seems to me that the cause in which he fell is one which ought to cover with shame, instead of honor, all who are engaged in it.* * *

"In a cause like this, however cool one may be in danger, however daring in exploits, or however reckless of consequences, I can see no reason which should entitle such an one to any public honor, *which would not apply with equal force to the case of a duellist or a pirate*, who should exhibit equal evidence of bravery. * * * * Had Capt. Lincoln fallen in a good cause, in the defence of his country, no one would have been more ready than myself to do him honor; but, in the invasion of another country, he loses all my sympathy and all my respect."

"The leopard cannot change its spots or the Ethiopean his skin," what wonder then that Daniel Webster, who was a Federalist in 1813, should be one in 1847. He occupies the same ground now that he did then, and he is not alone—the rank and file of his party, the leaders and all, are with him; and although they have changed their name for the purpose of deceiving the young and the ignorant, the fraud is so apparent that few, very few, can be deceived thereby.

Consistency.

The Spirit of the Times says one of the Coon Banners during the campaign of 1840, was ornamented by a representation of Gen. Taylor at the head of the blood-hounds charging upon the Seminoles in the Florida war. Some of their leading presses are now advocating the claims of that same Gen. Taylor *for the next Presidency.*

☞Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, was fined $2,000 and imprisoned under the sedition law of John Adams. His daughter, now living at Iowa city, has received her pro rata of that fine, which was refunded during Van Buren's administration.

☞The only Nativist journal in New York, the "Gazette and Times," expired on Saturday last, and its subscribers were handed over to the Mirror, a Taylor paper. So goes Nativism, down—down!

THE PROSPECT.

We have said but little heretofore about the election—indeed, in this county both political parties have been unusually quiet—but nevertheless we believe there will be a respectable turnout. The whigs undoubtedly will be on hand—they always are—the Democrats, we are confident, will not fail to follow suit—and although there will not be quite as heavy a vote as is usually polled, the result will be, comparatively, about the same—say from 10 to 1200 whig majority. That will fall some 6 or 800 short of what the county is set down for in Whig calculations of carrying the State. Our information from other parts of the State, lead us to infer that they are just as wide of the mark in all their calculations. Indeed, the prospect of the re-election of Shunk is most cheering. A colemporary says that the intelligence from the eastern counties, taking the Susquehanna as the line, leaves no room to doubt that Gov. Shunk will come to that line with a majority of from 10 to 15,000. An intelligent gentleman from Old Berks, the Star of the State, assured him not long since that that county was good for at least 5,000 majority. Montgomery, his native county, will exhibit her affection for him by rolling up a majority of 1500—Northampton is good for 1200 and her daughters, Monroe, Wayne and Pike, promise more than ever. While here, in the west, the prospect was never better. Crawford is good for from 6 to 800, Venango for from 4 to 600, Clarion at least 1000, Warren, Potter, M'Kean and Jefferson their usual majorities, while Armstrong, Westmoreland, Greene, Fayette, Cambria, Blair and Clearfield, will astohish the natives. Our friends will hence see that there is no longer room for doubt—Gen. Irvin, like his predecessor, Gen. Markle, is a doomed man. The whigs may bluster and crow, brag and swagger, from now till the election, but after that we tell them they will whistle another tune!

To the Tax Payers of Erie County.

One of the questions to be decided by your votes on Tuesday next is whether the Main Line of your public works shall pass into the hands of a mammoth corporation or not. In order that you may vote understandingly upon this question we append the following exhibition of the receipts of the public works during the past year in full, and the present up to the first of September. We copy from the Easton Argus.

The receipts from the Public Works this year, under the democratic administration of Gov. Shunk, to September 1st, are $1,211,372 09. The same period last was $847,201 58. The increase this year is $364,171 11.

Judging from the receipts of the past month there is every reason to believe that the ratio of increase will be continued throughout the season and that the gross receipts will reach the enormous sum of $1,750,000! and the whole amount of increase will be more than $457,975!

Now we put the question to every tax-payer in the Commonwealth, whether Democrat or Federalist, is not the above truthful statement a fine commentary on the federal project in the last Legislature of transferring the Public Works to a MAMMOTH CORPORATION for the sum of $10,000,000 of State stock, which would have cost the Company only about $7,000,000.

The federalists have always shown themselves should they succeed in electing the federal candidate for Governor at the coming election, and a majority of the members of the Legislature, they will use all the influence in their power to place our public works, which are just becoming immensely productive and profitable, into the hands of a soulless corporation. The Voters of Pennsylvania ought therefore to ponder well before they cast their votes for James Irvin for Governor, who is in favor of this alarming project.

In the same Category.

Mr. Senator Corwin of Ohio, recently attended a Mexican Whig meeting at Carthage in that State, and made a speech which occupied nearly the whole afternoon. He reiterated all the treasonable doctrines of his other anti-war efforts; denounced the war with Mexico as grossly unjust; he was for retracing our steps and withdrawing our army from Mexico; the only way was for Congress to withhold supplies, and force the army to *return or starve!* It will thus be seen that Mr Senator Corwin and Mr. Senator Webster, two whig candidates for the Presidency, are in the same category on the war question. Who will say now that the federal party is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war—aye, that they do not give "aid and comfort" to the enemy?

☞Graham's Magazine for October is a *good number*—as *good as any* of its predecessors, which is saying a good deal. Cooper's novel, "The Islets of the Gulf," still maintains its interest, and leaves its hero and heroine in a somewhat better position than any number heretofore.

☞It has been decided in New Jersey by the Chancellor, that a man being intoxicated at the time of his enlistment in the army, is sufficient cause to vitiate the engagement.

☞Godey's ever welcome Lady's Book, for October, has been received. It is an excellent number, and in point of letter press, an improvement on any of its predecessors.—Miss Leslie has commenced a new novel, which opens rich.

☞Wonder if the "famine in Ireland" is the cause of the recent advance of breadstuffs in England? Will some "coon" answer.

What is said of Him in other States.

The following deserved compliment is extracted from the Montgomery (Ala.) Flag.—Where is the Pennsylvanian that cannot endorse it:

"Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania, is one of the most consistent and clear-headed Democrats in the Keystone State. He was a few years ago Secretary of State of Pennsylvania—a position in that and in other States north of us which is filled with tried and able men, who have rendered "the State some service"—and was taken from that position, on the sudden death of Mr. Muhlenberg, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and made a candidate for that distinguished post. This occurred a very short time before the gubernatorial election; yet he was elected governor by a large majority. Under the administration of such men as Ritner, Pennsylvania had been inundated by chartered companies, with special and extraordinary privileges. Banks, and corporations for manufacturing and other purposes, were freely charted—and the doctrine of all sorts of protection to capitalists was fast gaining the ascendency. Governor Shunk set himself against this tide of legislation for private benefit—and in the three years last past vetoed thirty-six bills, granting special privileges to chartered companies. He understands thoroughly the true doctrine of popular rights—and has made some of the most cogent and convincing arguments against the doctrine of monopolies we have ever read."

"GLORY—WHAT IS IT?"

Revised and Corrected from the last Gazette

"Is it to go into the battle-field and slaughter human life?" No, but it is to work! Henry Clay! "Is it to commence and prosecute a war with a weak neighboring nation at an immense sacrifice of treasure and blood shed?" No, but it is to shout at John Randolph for words spoken in debate! "Is it to send our fathers, brothers and sons, armed with sword and bayonet, to an inhospitable and uncongenial soil and there to die of disease or amid the carnage of battle?" Not that either, but it is to sell the Presidency to John Q. Adams for the Secretary of State-ship. "These questions involuntarily arise in the mind as we contemplate the war waged against Mexico." Ah! yes, no doubt—Benedict Arnold "involuntarily" deserted to the enemy—Gen. Hull "involuntarily" sold the army of the North West, and thereby "involuntarily" gave "aid and comfort" to the enemy. "Glory! Glory!" what a strange thing it must be." Not the least doubt of it—especially the "glory" of thinking it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to express an approbation of military and naval exploits." "Invading the heart of a neighboring power's soil, butchering her citizens, and sacking and destroying her towns—is that glory?" No, but the buck-shot war was though—so was the burning of Catholic Churches in Philadelphia, and Thos. W. Dorr's imprisonment for asserting the right of suffrage! "Expending millions in money, and loosing thousands of those who are as 'bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh'—is that the cost of glory?" No, $147,000 we believe was the price paid by the State of Pennsylvania for the "glory" acquired by the whigs in the buck-shot war. "Oh! away with such false sentiment"—as in the language of Henry Clay, "go to the God d———n you where you belong." "It does not harmonize with the spirit of true civilization, of enlightened humanity, it is more akin to gross barbarism." So for instance, as the shooting of the lamented Cilley, because he would not acknowledge that an article which cost the United States Bank $52,000 was a gentleman. "But we are almost sick of these things." Brandreth pills or a little epicac may relieve you. "We see in them evidence of shame, rather than glory, and we blush for the odium which must attach to our country in all time to come." The tories of the revolution "blushed"—so did the Federalist, in the last war, and Riley and his sixty-nine associates, undoubtedly "blushed." "We are in some difficulty by reason of the blundering management of James K. Polk, and we must get out of it the best way we can." A Bank Law, something after the fashion of that James Irvin voted for, would assist you somewhat probably. "Heaven grant that the day of deliverance may be near at hand." The good Book says the "prayer of the unrighteous man is an abomination in the sight of the Lord"—hence neither your prayers, nor that gift of James Irvin's of a "piece of ground near Wardell's" for a Meeting House, will avail you.

GOV. SHUNK—THE IRISH—THE CONTRAST.

The Whigs, says the Spirit of the Times, make great boasts of the ostentatious liberality of Governor Irvin, who, it is said, gave a few corn meal for the Irish sufferers. Although General Irvin is immensely rich, he never let out his money for charitable purposes, except upon compound interests. When he was a candidate for Congress in Centre county, he gave a lot of ground for the building of a meeting house, of which he took good care to remind the recipients on the eve of the election—in a letter which has been published—as evidence of his selfishness! In contrast with this low system of political huckstering we publish Governor Shunk's message to the Legislature, recommending the passage of a law for the transit, *toll free*, of all breadstuffs and provisions contributed for the relief of Ireland. The elevated sentiments and pure christian charity breathed in every line of this truly eloquent production, do equal credit to the head and heart of our Governor, whose *kind heart* is ever open to the sufferings of his fellow men of whatever condition and whatever clime.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen:—Every arrival from abroad adds horror to the story of the suffering of the people of Ireland. Pale famine, with "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day" in her train, is upon them. The wailings of the afflicted are heard from afar, and every generous and human feeling is awakened—every heart throbs with sympathy, and every hand is ready to extend relief. In addition to the ordinary clams of misery, wherever may be the location, there are considerations which give to an appeal from Ireland to us resistless force. Her sons have been the champions of liberty and their bones are bleaching upon every battle field of the first and second war for American independence.

The Highlanders of Scotland, too, are represented as suffering for the want of bread. Who can withstand the claims of these countries? the genius of whose sons has shed light and science, and the charms of poetry—eloquence and of story, upon every country. Nations so distinguished, whose sons and whose daughters have mingled their blood with ours, and transferred to their adopted country the genius of their native land—on these nations the cold and withering hand of famine has stretched its desolations.

Realizing the ties of a common kindred, impelled by the charities of our nature and the holy spirit of religion, the people of the United States are pouring out of their abundance for the relief of the sufferers; *they are expressing* the fullness of *their* gratitude to the great Giver of *Good*, who has bountifully blessed their basket and their store, by sending bread to famishing men, women and children.

Profoundly thankful that we have the means and are moved to enter upon this work of piety and benevolence, I recommend to the General Assembly the immediate passage of a law for the transit upon our public works to the Ohio board, free of toll, of all breadstuffs and other provisions which the kind hearts and open hands of our citizens are providing for the relief of those upon whom the hand of affliction is so heavily laid. FR'S. R. SHUNK.

Executive Chamber, Feb, 22, 1847.

☞The Whigs must be a lazy, worthless set of scamps, or else the Gazette's half column of "*caps*" urging them to "go to work" is all moonshine. Which is it?

another, has recently turned up in the vicinity of Adamsburg, where he has been committing sad havoc among the sheep. One day last week he suddenly sprang upon two young men, named Isaac Snook and Mr. Knep, who succeeded in avoiding him and with the help of the neighbors and their dogs, pursued him for *some time*, until he turned upon them, and seized the foremost dog, tearing him in pieces. The rest of the party executed an immediate scatteration, and the leopard went on his way. —*Phil. North American.*

ADVICE TO PHYSICIANS.—It is well know to the experienced physician how difficult it is to effect any thing like a radical cure in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, in many instances he fails to afford even temporary relief. He is moreover, well aware, how tedious and embarrassing under the *best* advised treatment, most cases of Gleet and Stricture became; and the patient, disappointed on the long expected cure, is tempted to desert his physician and seek another, in the shape of Merchant's Buchu, Uva Ursi and Cubebs, in the use of which, the physician, if he be wise, would anticipate his patient. *See Advertisement.*

MARRIED—On Tuesday morning last, by Rev. Geo. A. Lyon, JOHN A. LAW, of Delaware county, N. Y. to Miss MARIE R. HAYS, of this place.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Geo. A Lyon, Mr. SAMUEL S. CAUGHEY to Miss NANCY D. DAVISON, all of Millcreek.

On the 30th Sept., by the Rev. G. W. Cleaveland, Mr. JOHN ODELL of Cambrige, to Miss KEZIA HODGES, of Venango.

On the morning of the 6th inst., by G. J. Ball Esq., Col. DAVID C. MILLER to Mrs. ELIZABETH SIMONTON, all of this borough.

On the 7th inst., in Meadville, by Rev. J. K. Barry, Rev. JOHN NICHOLSON and Miss ELLEN EMORY, all of Meadville.

DIED.—On Tuesday last, at the residence of Col. David S. Clark, in this borough, of Bilious Intermittent Fever, Mr. THOMAS WOODS STARRETT, in the 31st year of his age.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS desirous of being engaged in the District Schools of the Borough will make application to R. O. Hulbert Esq on or before the 18th inst. By order of the Board.

Oct. 6, 1847. J. C. REID, Sec.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store, No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro.

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, Jr, Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Baldwin, F. J. Owen, Jo'n M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

The Question Settled!

WHILE various speculations have for some time absorbed the public mind in relation to the cause of so much dark weather, it has recently been discovered that it is the effect of such immense piles of Goods (*on paper*) as have been heralded forth by all the public newspapers of the place, since the return of a few of our merchants from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Believing this to be the case, and knowing that the notice of our Stock would most likely produce total darkness, we have until now, deferred any notice of it, and in doing so we would ask the good citizens of Erie and Vicinity to bear with us, it another digit or the Sun's disc be intrudedupon by our piles of New Goods, and console themselves while carrying off the precious parcels, that as the pile grows less the darkness gradually recedes!

Come on then, and avail yourselves of the opportunity thus offered of enriching you and restoring light to the community.

BROWN & M'CARTER.

Erie, October 9, 1847. 21

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 21

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

ARE now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with great care. It is their determination to merit the reputation of presenting to purchasers the richest, most desirable styles and cheapest Goods of any establishment in the place. They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock; among which may be found the most beautiful assortment of French and English

DRESS GOODS, ever brought to this market; comprising extra rich Mohair Lustres, Oregon and California Plaids, Silk Plaids; Plain and Satin striped Alpacas; Cashmeres; plain and reps. M de Laines; Bombazines; French, English and Scotch Ginghams, &c., &c. Also a most superb lot of

SHAWLS—Brocha, Damask Silk, Embroidered Thibet, Turkon, Printed Cashmere, Mohair, M. de Laines, Woolen, Plaid and an almost endless variety of other styles. They will be sold astonishingly cheap.

CLOAKINGS.—A beautiful lot of *Gala Plaids*, Thibet Cloths and Alpacas; Also a great variety of Trimmings, comprising Mantilla, Cloak and Dress Fringes, Gimps, Silk and Mohair Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO—Table and Stand Covers, Fruit Napkins, White Damask, Duylies, Drapery Muslins, Window and Wall Paper; boys and mens Caps and Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c. Also—a splendid assortment of

FURS!—Among which are common Coney Muffs, French do Fur lined, Genet do, Imitation Lustred Lynx, Real Lynx do., varying in price from 50 cts. each to $12.

Oct: 9, 1847. 21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Francis J. Kirsher, dec'd, late of Erie; all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement. DAVID ZIMMERMAN, Adm'r.

Oct. 9, 1847. 6t21

"Not for a Day but for all Time."

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY. CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.—In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and releaving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.—Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contrary, its praise is universal. The cases of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain extractor it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy:

Spinal Affections, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or Hives, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the joints, colds, tooth ache, sore throat and Quinsy, ulcerated sores, indolent ulcers, burns frosted feet, corns, bunyons, fresh wounds swellings and bruises, scrofulous affections, musquito bites and Poisons.

☞This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemeuts Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Oct. 9. 1847. 3m21

WANTED

IN Exchange for Goods—20 pieces Domestic Flannel; 500 prs. Woolen Socks; 100 lbs. Woolen Yarn. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods) —this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap *stock of goods as can be found in this market.*—For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

Cash for Barley.

THE subscriber having rented the commodious warehouse of P. Arbuckle, Esq. at the 8th Street Canal Basin, is now ready to receive and pay CASH for 15,000 bushels of good clean Barley. ALFRED KING.

Erie, Sept. 30, 1847. 20tf

BROCHA SHAWLS—From $5 to $20, crape do. M Delaine do. of different sizes and colors, for sale at the cheap store of

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

SHAWLS—Woolen and cotton; any quantity for sale at the cheap store of

September 21, 1847. S. JACKSON.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 18, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st of November next, for furnishing the following goods, in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians; and deliverable at the following places, viz:

AT NEW YORK.

Blankets.

1150 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

900 pairs 2 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

400 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 1-4 pounds

450 pairs 1 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 1-4 pounds

400 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 1-4 pounds

220 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

200 pairs 2 1-2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

60 pairs 3 point Green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

290 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

210 pairs 2 1-2 point Gentinella blue Macinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

1060 yards blue fancy and gray list cloth
350 do scarlet do do
125 do grass green do do
2050 do blue sayed list cloth
730 do scarlet do
100 do green do
200 pounds worsted yarn, three-fold
90 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 do do Madras do
70 do black silk do
40 do 8-4 cotton shawls
25 do 6-4 do do
30 do 4-4 do do
20000 yards calico, domestic
1000 do do English and French
1200 do bleached cotton shirting
3000 do unbleached do do
3500 do do do sheeting
6000 do domestic checks, stripes and plaids
100 dozen woollen socks
8000 yards plaid linsey
1000 do flannels, assorted
1600 shirts, flannel
125 do calico
80 pounds linen thread
250 do cotton do
20 do sewing silk
350 pieces ribands, assorted
975 yards bedticking
500 do sattinets, assorted
400 do Kentucky jeans
7 gross worsted gartering
20 pounds Chinese vermilion

Hardware,

840 pounds brass kettles
785 tin kettles
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest)
76 dozen butcher knives
14000 gun flints.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Blankets

900 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

800 pairs 2 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

420 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 54 pounds

500 pairs 1 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 1-4 pounds

500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 6 1-4 pounds

150 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

100 pairs 2 1-2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

150 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

150 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

75 pairs 2 1-2 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

800 yards blue strouds.
500 do scarlet do
1000 do blue fancy and gray list cloth
80 do grass green do do
400 do scarlet do do
3000 do blue saved list cloth
1100 do green do do
500 do scarlet do
400 pounds worsted yarn, 3-fold
75 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 do Madras do
15 do black silk do
40 dozen 8-4 cotton shawls
25 do 6-4 do
25 do 4-4 do
18000 yards domestic calico
1590 do English and French do
1500 do bleached cotton shirting
6000 do unbleached do
4000 do do sheeting
1500 do domestic checks, stripes and plaids
100 dozen woollen socks
2500 yards plaid linsey
1500 do flannels, assorted
500 flannel shirts
400 calico do
100 pounds linen thread
250 do cotton do
15 do sewing silk
20 gross worsted gartering
150 pieces ribbons, assorted
100 gross fancy and clay pipes
153 pounds Chinese vermilion

Hardware.

1300 pounds brass kettles
50 nests japanned kettles (8 in a nest)
460 tin kettles
25 gross squaw awls
7000 fish hooks
25 dozen fish lines
25000 needles, assorted
100 dozen combs; assorted
10 dozen scissors
14000 gun flints
10 gross gun worms
200 dozen butcher knives

Axes and Hatchets.

25 dozen axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
95 do half-axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
12 do squaw axes, to weigh 3 pounds
45 do hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds

To be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required, without additional expense.

Agricultural implements &c.

There will also be required, to be delivered in *New York*, at the same time, the following agricultural implements.

250 axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
250 half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
200 hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds
200 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1 inch, 3-4 inch, and 1 2 inch
150 pairs hames
150 do trace chains, bright and straight links
300 pounds brass kettles

Also—

250 axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
220 half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
200 hatches, to weigh 1 1 2 pounds
1400 weeding hoes, assorted sizes
100 single-horse ploughs, with clevis and cast iron mould boards
600 pairs trace chains, bright straight links, each chain to be 6 feet 4 inches in length, and to whigh not less than 3 1-2 pounds
75 log chains, each chain to weigh 25 pounds
1000 best No. 10 Whittemore cotton card
20 crosscut saws 7 feet in length
20 do do 6 feeet in length
100 "single cut" crosscut saw files
150 hand saws
120 hand saw files
150 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
850 "quarters" screw augers, in equal proportions of 2-inch, 1 1 2 inch, and 1 inch
900 "quarters" socket chisels, in equal proportions of 1 1 2-inch, and 1 3-4 inch
100 planes, complete, equal proportions of fore and jack
150 pairs hames

Nothwest Guns.

650 Northwest guns, two-thirds of which must measure 36 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches, to be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required; samples of them are deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

The above proposals may be divided into five parts, for each place of delivery, viz:

1. Blankets.
2. Dry Goods.
3. Hardware, to include the agricultural implements.
4. Axes and hatchets.
5. Northwest guns.

The lowest competent responsible bidder will receive the whole or any part of the contract, according to the above scale, the department reserving to itself the right to determine whether the bidder is competent and responsible or not.

A schedule of the articles, with samples, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Washington, exhibiting the amount of money to be expended for each article; but the department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu therefore, or to require, at similar prices, such goods as may be wanted for presents or other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the department.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about $85,000; of which some $40,000 will be wanted on the seaboard, and the residue in the west. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred; but as all the the samples of blankets and cloth on hand are of a foreign manufacture, it will be necessary when a domestic article is bid for, that the sample of it should accompany the bid, to enable the department to decide wether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York and St. Louis, respectively, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice before sending it on. The goods will be inspected at New York or St. Louis by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality, in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after the notice of such insufficiency the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof, of the required quality, the United States shall be authorized to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bids, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States judge or district attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed, and the delivery of the goods at New York and St. Louis respectively, to an agent of the department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked, "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submited with the following heading, and none will be considered that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed;

"I (or we) propose to furnish, for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods, at the prices affixed to teem respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods.)

"Deliverable in the city of New York, or St. Louis, on or before the ——— day of ——— next; and in case of the acceptance of his proposal, the quantity being prescribed by the department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the department, within ten days after the acceptance of this bid; and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the differeuce between the sum bidden by me (or us) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must by certified by some one who is known to the department, either personally or by his official position:

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that ———. the above bidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for 'Proposals for Indian goods,' dated September 18, 1847, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into bond for the execusion of the same within the time prescribed."

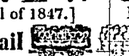
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

W. MEDILL,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sept. 18—1st Nov.

NEW GOODS.

Fall of 1847.] BY [Fall of 1847.

Rail  Road!

S. JACKSON has now received his FALL and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, iron and nails, &c. &c. of which the following com, prise a part:

Broad Cloths, French, English and American, wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold and cadet mixed, Cassimeres, black, blue, plain, plaid and striped; Satinets, blue, black, cadet and steel mixed; canvass, padding, buckram, burlaps, crash, wiggins, brown and black holland, cotton diaper, linen and cotton table cloths, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, furniture and cambric dimity, drab, white; black and slate selicia, black and colored cambric, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, *bed ticking, apron check, red, white and green* woolen flannels, plaid linseys, crimson, scarlet green and drab moreens, silk and tabby velvet, black and colored silk and worsted serge, satin vestings, italian cravats, black and colors, choppers, bandana, barcelona, pongee and spittlefield handkerchiefs, silk, cashmere, worsted and cotton hosiery, all colors, gloves of all kinds, mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton dress handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, barrages, striped and plaid carlston and swiss ginghams and chambrays, swiss, plain, dotted, plaid, striped, figured, book muslins, silk braids, hat and cap ribbons, Italian and French crape, sewing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and tidy cotton, suspenders, bindings, quality, tapes, bobbing and cord, laces, combs; but ons, needles, hooks and eyes, paste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above will be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store in this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merchant in the place except one, and I now say that I will not be undersold by any, young or old, for ready pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at my old stand on cheapside, where things for sale cant be beat.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

TIBBET CLOTH—Black, Drab and Brown, cheap for ready pay at the store of

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON

AIR TIGHT, HOT AIR, AND STEAM CONDUCTOR.

WE are now able to offer our customers two sizes of the

FULTON AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE

which only requires to be examined to convince *every body* of its economy, utility, convenience, durability and beauty. It will be sold at a uniform price, and warranted to suit even a maiden lady, as it possesses all the above qualities.

LESTER, SENNETT, CHESTER

Erie, Sept. 25 1847.

Post Office Stationery.

IN compliance with the Law and the order of the Post Master General, sealed proposals will be received by me until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the first day of November, 1847, for supplying the Stationery required for the use of this Post Office, during the four years commencing January 1st, 1847, and ending December 31st 1851.

The estimate for each year is as follows:

50 reams Envelope paper,
10 pounds Packing twine,
5 pounds best sealing wax.

Contractors are required by law to give bond in a sum equal to double the value of the articles to be furnished.

Payment will be made on delivery of the stationery.

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M. of Erie, Pa.

Sept. 25, 1847. 4t19

Bowery Coal Bank to Let.

THE proprietor of the above Bank, situate near the Junction of the Michigan and Illinois Canal with the Illinois River, will let for a term of years or sell at a reasonable price. It is situated in a Bluff and is inexhaustable, requiring no shaft to excavate it. Coal from this Bank can be delivered at Chicago cheaper than it is now at Erie. For further particulars address

LUTHER WOODWARD,
Peru, Lasalle county, Ill.

Sept 25, 1847 2t 19

1847.

For Barcelona, Dunkirk, Silvercreek and Buffalo.

The splendid New Steam Packet DIAMOND, J. Imson, Master, will leave Erie for Barcelona, Dunkirk, Silvercreek and Buffalo, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock.

Sept. 25, 1847. 19

New Goods! New Goods!

WE *are receiving our stock* of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we believe will vie with any in the place in extent, style and quality. We forbear to enumerate styles and qualities having none of the spirit of the bragadocia, and presume that if we *were* to advertise 1000 pieces splendid silks, 10,000 pieces Alpaccas, 100 cases French Merinos, rich cashmeres, Parametta cloth, Mohair Lustres, Oriental, California, Monteray and Oregon Plaids, &c. &c. our trade would not thereby be increased in a rational and intelligent community. We have only to say on this point that we have a full and complete assortment of such goods in our branch of the trade as the market requires, and we offer them with our *standing pledge* to sell at the *cheapest* rates they can be bought in the borough for cash. Please call and let us talk over this matter a little at

M'ETCALF'S, No. 1, Reed House.

Sept. 23, 1847. 19

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloaths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimers and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extremly low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue-black, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 24, 1847. 19

TEAS!! TEAS!!!

真正珠生眼熙

The New York Canton Tea Company's

SUPERIOR TEA.

WE are now opening a choice lot of Teas, just received from the Canton Tea Company, N. Y., among which may be found

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 fragrant do	75	"
No. 3 very fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN.	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very fine do	1 00	"
Extra fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 75	"

BLACKS.

No. 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No. 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices	"
CONGO,	various prices	"
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very fine do	75	"
Extra fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG	various prices	"
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the *exclusive* venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package (in addition to its containing full weight, independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate.

For sale at No. 1 Perry Block, by

Sept. 2, 1847 T. W. MOORE.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres an I Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss add Furleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Jaconet Cambrice and br'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 38 to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, of the finest and
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and duribility has never been equaled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men an I Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and children's Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, gid boxes, mill saw cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good bulk, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and some prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision is, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.

Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 18, 1847. 18

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Erie county, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house in the borough of Erie, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that lot or piece of ground situate at the Southwest corner of the Public Square, bounded on the north by the Public Square, on the west by Peach Street, and on the south by Seventh street, fronting 80 feet on said Public Square, and 165 feet on Peach street, and 80 feet on Seventh street and having thereon erected a large two story brick house, and frame barn, late the property of John Morris, deceased. This is a very desirable and valuable lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale, and one-sixth in two equal annual payments thereafter and the balance, being one half the purchase money, to be paid at the decease of the widow of the said John Morris, with interest thereon annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

E. BABBITT,
E. J. KELSO,
Executors.

Erie, Sept 30, 1847.

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the night of Tuesday 28th September a Dark Grey mare with a silver tail and wart on the left ear, five years old, about 14 or 15 hands high, carries a good head and tail, is a good square traveller and has flat and rather soft feet. A fair reward will be given to any one who will return or give information so that the above mare can be obtained. DAVID DUMAND.

Waterford, October 1, 1847. *3t20

New Goods by Express.

I HAVE just received by Express from New York a large assortment of alpaccas, cashmere, Muslin de lains, Ginghams, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash. C. M. TIBBALS.

Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

FRENCH MERINO—Black and stone color of the best quality, for sale cheap by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

FRENCH MUSTARD—A lot of French Mustard, prepared for table use, for sale at No. 1, Perry Block. Sept. 25, 1847. 19

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Stifast, Strains, Lameness, Sana Cracks, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Horn Distemper.

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, Frost Bites, Boils, Burns and Scalds, Cramps, Contracts of the Muscles, Swellings, Wounds, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts. External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Corns, Whitlows, Chilblains, Chapped Hands,

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bot le.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

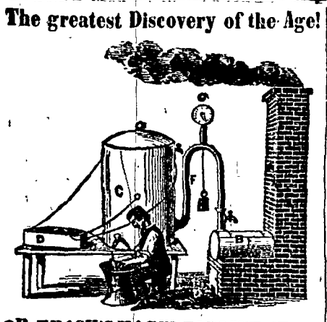
Arising from an abuse of Mercury,
Chronic and constitutional Diseases such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scrofula Sophi or venereal, Ulceration and Corrosion of the Throat, Nose, Cheeks, Lips, Ears, and other parts of the body, Pimples or pustules on the face, Pain in the Stomach and sides, Pimply patches, and other eruptions of the skin. Boils, Scurvy, and other Scrofulous affections. White Swellings, Pains in the bones and joints. Fever Sores, obstinate old Ulcers of long standing. Scald head, Salt Rheum Ring Worm and other Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood; also, Habitual Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Lungs and Chest; Night Sweats, &c. &c.

It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and a genuine detoxicator. Pains in the kidneys,

This remedy is prepared from the choicest selected materials, the active properties of which are extracted by an improved process, without heat on account of which it is preferred by Physicians as being more uniform and active than any other now before the public.

A full account of the remarkable efficacy of this remedy, in a variety of cases of the most aggravated nature, may be seen by calling on the proprietor or his agents.

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is *constantly effecting* cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the *power and virtue* of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood.* By *this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates *to every portion of the human frame;* every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal *remedies failed to prodyce any effect.* Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained—That dangerous Epidemic known as the *PUTRID ERYSIPELAS* can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 *cases out of 100 it will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immeasurable use.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c. will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated *Magnetic Ointment:* I can with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both *local* and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet *Fever, Canker Rash,* and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruizes, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE increased demand for Dr M'Lane's Liver Pill, since their introduction by us as his agents, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It is now about ten years since they were brought before the public. During this time hundreds of certificates have been handed us testifying to their efficacy, attesting the very great relief they had derived from the use of them. We have now in our possession many certificates from respectable persons, who have used Dr M'LANE'S LIVER PILL with the most happy results, where every other known remedy had been used *in vain.* Also, quite a number of regular physicians, of good standing, throughout the country, are using and recommending them in their practice.

It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested by experience, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness, who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state by that organ.

DIRECTIONS.—Take 2 or 3 going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge 2 or 3 times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast ought to follow their use. The liver Pills may be used when purging is simply necessary. As an antibilious purgative they are inferior to none—and in doses of 2 or 3 they give astonishing relief in SICK HEADACH—also in slight derangements of the stomach.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS

The demand for these Pills is truly surprising! Country merchants who heretofore could hardly be induced to purchase *one dozen, now buy six.* Read the following from New Castle, viz.

NEW CASTLE, Feb. 14, 1846.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—Please send me another half gross of M'Lane's Pills. The half gross I purchased a few months ago are all sold—indeed, since my customers have used *"Dr. M'Lane's Pills,"* and found them so efficacious, I can scarcely sell any other, although I am agent for most of the Pills new before the public.

Respectfully yours, W. WATSON.

Pre pared for the Proprietor, and *sold* wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO.

No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS," as there are other Pills, purporting to be "Liver Pills," now before the public.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children, from tender infancy to advanced age, lays under no restraint as to cold water, or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subduing fever,—destroys and expels worms with invariable success—and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties, is fearlessly asserted—still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and *requiring none of the* drenching which Worm Tea and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accessible Vermifuge has been tried without the least success, where it has promptly expelled Worms to an almost incredable amount.

As evidence of the surprising effects of Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, we give the following:

On Saturday, February 7th, 1846, Mr. James Richardson called at the Drug Store of J. Kidd & Co. *corner of* Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. and made the following statement: "A child of mine had been very sick for some ten days—we had given her purgative medicines but it had done her no good. One of our neighbors came in and said it was worms that were destroying the child, and of the same time spoke of the wonderful effects she had witnessed from using Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, in that neighborhood. We procured a vial—gave one teaspoonful, and the child discharged forty-two worms. I then gave another tea-spoonful, which brought forty six more, making in all eighty-eight worms. As a duty I owe to you and the community at large, I freely make known these facts. My child is now well. What is most remarkable, the Worm Specific expelled the Worms alive, in about four hours after I gave it to the child.

MORE, AND LATER.

Messrs KIDD & Co.—Gentlemen: I gave the vial of Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge, which I bought from you the other day, to a child of mine. The result was extraordinary.—She passed one hundred worms. It is truly a surprising medicine.

MARY POWERS.

Pine Creek, Allegheny co. Pa. Feb 20, 1847.

J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburg now the sole Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated medicines. All orders must be addressed to them.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge,*

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.

August 21, 1847. 14

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this now and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having *horses.*

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the *convenience,* comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 21, 1847. 49

ARTER & BROTHER,

BEING licensed under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port,	Fazel,
Madeira,	Sicila,
Sherry,	Hock,
Malaga,	And Current wines.

—ALSO—

Brandy,	Holland Gin,
Rum,	Whiskey,
Jamaica Spirits,	And Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

100 kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1600 lbs Spanish Whiting,
600 Venition Red,
500 " French and Yellow Ochre,
100 French Green, a beaut. article.
300 Red Led,
200 Litharuge,
200 papers refined Lampblack,
20 boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish, coach and Furnimre.
20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1847. 5

FEVER AND AGUE.—

Tonic Mixture,	India Cholagogue,
Maxim's Ague Pills	Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge,	Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto,	Oil Vitriol,
Alum,	Indigo,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriol,
Cream Tartar,	Cud Bear,
Argols,	Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin,	Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood,	Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood,	Madder,
Fusick,	Red Saunders.

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by

CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1847. 5

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1847. 9

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 4

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

NEWS! NEWS!

First Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods in Town at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, nearly opposite the Reed House.

MOSES carries off the palm again. He is now receiving his tremendous and magnificent stock of WINTER GOODS, probably the most fashionable and best assorted lot of Goods ever brought to this place: beautiful goods of every discription for Ladies Cloaks and Dresses; Paramatta Cloths, Plaid Cashmeres, &c. For Bonnets, Silk Velvets, Silks and Satins Ribbons and Plumes, and French Flowers; French Ginghams, Merinos, Silk stripe and plaid Alpacas, Damask Moreens, Silk and Mohair Fringes, Silk Buttons, Shawls of every description, Thread and Brussels Laces French needle wrought Collars, &c. &c.

Also—Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, a complete assortment, which will be sold very cheap.

MOSES KOCH.

Sep. 4, 1848. Commercial Exchange, Erie.

Remedies for Summer Complaints.

JANES' carminative Balsam;
Posgate's Anodyne cordial;
Red Anodyne cordial;
Thompson's carminitive;
Fahnestock's do Lozenges;
Aromatic or spiced Rhubarb;
Godfrey's cordial, &c. &c. for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

No 5, Reed House, Sept. 11.

REMEDIES FOR FEVER & AGUE, &c.

OSGOOD'S India Cholagogue, at wholesale and retail.
Cantrell's Ague Mixture; Rowan's Tonic do.
Jaynes' Ague Pills and Tonic Vermifuge;
Doct. H. A. Sill's Purapatheton;
Moffats Bitters; Newton's Bitters;
Sulphate Quinine; Carpenter's Extract Bark;
Piperine, Oil Black Pepper; for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Sept. 8. No. 5, Reed House.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opend a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOBDEN.

Erie, Sept, 4, 1847.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.

FINE NEW TEAS.

THERE has been a great deal said lately about Teas, and there are a great many in Erie who pretend that they are selling better Teas cheaper than any body else. This is a mistake.

The Pekin Tea Company

of New York, have sent to their agents, John H. Burton & Co. their several varieties of Teas.—They are *fresh, fragrant and highly flavored,* and exceed in richness any Teas that has ever been sold in Erie, and at prices much less. In every case where they do not give satisfaction, the money will be paid back for them. These Teas are put up in pound, half and quarter pound packages, lined with tin foil, which keeps them from the air and preserves their strength and flavor.

J. H. BURTON & Co.,
Aug. 31. No. 5 Reed House.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of Erie county. I will expose to public sale at Court House in the borough of Erie, on Monday the 25th day of October next, a certain piece of land situate in the village of Cranesville, in Elk Creek township, in Erie county, bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Woodworth and Schoonoven, on the east by land of Amos Potter, on the south by the road leading from Cranesville to Washington, and on the West by the Girard and Meadville road, containing about two acres of land, be the same more or less, and having a frame dwelling house, frame barn and shed erected thereon.

TERMS.—One third on confirmation of the deed and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage. JOHN GALBRAITH,

Administrator of E. M. Cook.

Erie, Sept. 18, 1847. 3t15

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Elihu M. Cook, late of Elk Creek township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

JOHN GALBRAITH, Administrator.

Sept. 15, 1847. 6t18

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato, Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8. T. W. MOORE.

FOUND.—Picked up in the Lake, near the mouth of Six Mile Creek, on Friday, the 17th inst. a barrel of Pork, marked with the name of the city Inspector at Cleveland. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

AUGUSTUS SHAW.

Harborcreek, Sept. 21, 1847. 3t19

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year, was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardee, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and MOST DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞ **Further Evidence.** ☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving *great benefit* from its use.'

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a *good assortment* of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 5. per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $3 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a *first rate article at the above prices.*

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS

COLEMAN'S MEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the disease, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by, and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, *they are prepared to get down and move* quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

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Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

Public Notice.

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Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. R. Williams,	Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton,	John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester,	Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson,	Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall,	James Williams,
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WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

June 19, 1847. 5

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

OUT AT LAST!!

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LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Aug. 14, 1847. 13

N. B Old Stoves taken in payment. Better *throw* them away than not to get one of those fuel saving inventions.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

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Maynard and Noyes Black Ink
Kents Carmine and Red Ink,
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Erie, July 6, 1847. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7t hand 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is *now ready to execute all orders* for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

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